

# The Sun.

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

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The Japanese. None certainly occurred to their American hosts. What if the spot did mark the beginning of the American effort to force by arms upon Great Britain those principles of human liberty which both peoples cherished and only the British Government denied? Are not all three, British, Americans and Japanese, now linked in an alliance with a majority of the civilized States of the world. In the effort to impose respect for human liberty and national rights upon the German autocracy?

**Mr. Bryan's Way Out.**  
The war, which has sent silver to \$1.05 an ounce, has also brought out all the gold in Mr. Bryan—and has demonstrated that he possesses it in a much more favorable ratio than one to sixteen.

In a speech in Chicago the other night he defined the limitations which war puts upon the freedom of speech with that simplicity and lucidity of language which is characteristic of his public speaking. No one questions, he says, the right of free speech. But it is a right qualified in time of war by duty. It is parallel to the citizen's right to use the streets, which in time of riot may be suspended because of his higher duty to the community. Mr. Bryan continues:

"Criticism of the Government is not new in place. It is not the best way to express thought, which should be transmitted direct to the President, to your Senator or members of Congress. It creates a wrong impression among our enemies abroad, and finally, after this Government has ended discussion has closed and is no longer patriotic or American."

"After Congress has acted in declaring war it is a matter of law, and the man who criticizes this is not law abiding. He is resorting to anarchy."

"I don't know how long the war will last, but no matter how long it may last I know that the quickest way out is straight through."

These words were well spoken. It is a pity they could not have been addressed to the farmers' gathering at Minneapolis, which was stirred to passion by the grossly sectional appeals to class feeling of Senator GAONIA and others.

Mr. Bryan has a great opportunity at the present moment. His old time followers, even many of his present followers, form a large part of the conscientious pacifist element in the country. His voice to them has so long carried conviction that he, if any man, can sway them to the patriotic side to-day. We may readily admit that he has neglected no opportunity to exert this influence or to speak the words of right guidance. But more opportunities might be made for him, his influence might be employed more systematically to direct wisely those of his friends who are as yet unable to see that the quickest way out of this war is straight through.

**Germany's Seventh Loan.**  
Small investors in the seventh German war loan must pay 10 per cent. down and the rest in easy instalments over a period of six months or perhaps as long as a year.

No, ten to twenty years.  
A German lending 100 marks—in ordinary times about \$25—will pay \$2.50 in cash and may take a decade or two to pay the remaining \$22.50.

Germany, which mobilized armies with such rapidity, is finding it impossible any longer to mobilize money in a reasonably long time. From a banking point of view German circulation is manifesting severe symptoms of arteriosclerosis.

**The Khaki Vote in the Municipal Election.**  
We wonder what effect a proper provision for taking the votes of soldiers in the camps would have had upon the result on Wednesday.

The active and admirable part Mayor MITCHELL has sustained in stimulating patriotic sentiment, his unimpeachable position on the war issues and the stirring addresses he has made to the visiting commissions of our Allies ought to have won for him the support of the men in khaki almost to a man.

We believe it will prove so on election day, when the soldier boys of the Greater New York will be protected in their right to vote.

**Hungary's Desire for Peace.**  
Of all the peace talk emanating from the Central Powers the agitation of Count MICHAEL KALOVI has the appearance of most sincerity. More than a year ago he announced himself as an advocate of peace "with or without the consent of Germany or Austria," and his present efforts seem to have much the same design. He could see no reason for Hungary continuing in the war, a view with which other Magyar statesmen were in accord, and he was opposed to Hungary sacrificing herself to make Prussia a dominant power in Central Europe.

It was generally believed at the time that his advocacy of peace ceased on account of the entrance of Rumania into the war. Had the Allies been in position to make the concessions demanded, it was stated that Hungary might have withdrawn from the war. Fortunately for Austria, however, the advance of the Rumanian army into Transylvania called for Hungarian military activity and caused the people to unite in an effort to repel invasion.

The Hungarians willingly entered the war against Serbia. They had often been in conflict with their neighbors south of the Danube and had a long standing grievance against them growing out of the numerous "pig wars" and strifes over tariff regula-

tions. They also held Serbia responsible for much of the trouble they had had with the South Slavs of Croatia and Slavonia. War against Serbia was to them merely a punitive expedition. But they were from the first lukewarm on the question of a general European war, although to all appearances they accepted their responsibility as one of the partners in the so-called "Dual Monarchy." On account of the mistrust of Austria for the southern Slavs, the Magyars were forced to bear the brunt of the defence against the Russians and of the war on the Serbs.

KALOVI's position regarding Austria and the Germanic designs are well known in this country. He made himself very clear upon these points in his visit to America just before the war in the interest of a propaganda for an independent Hungary. He has had a strong defender of his peace policy in Count JULIUS ANDRASY. These two men, together with Count APPONYI and M. VASONTY, head the new peace party which has been formed under the leadership of ALEXANDER WEKELLE, the Hungarian Premier.

Everything indicates that Hungary really desires peace. Whether or not she would go so far as to discuss the separate peace which KALOVI in his earlier advocacy offered as one of the alternatives is now merely a matter of speculation. The entrance of the United States, with which she has always sought to maintain friendly relations, into the war with a new and vigorous force and the menace of the Italian victories on the Isonzo and Trieste fronts are strong factors in the situation. But aside from this she is finding the overlordship which Prussia set up over her military and civil affairs galling, and she is thoroughly tired of a war in which even success would mean only continued Prussian dominance. She is evidently determined to make her voice heard in Vienna and Berlin.

**Paul's Mandamus Set Aside.**  
A woman lawyer, Miss MARY M. LILLY, arose in the Supreme Court to address the court in the matter of the complaint of her client that the music of a certain song with the refrain "I'm on my way to Yakima, the place where the apples grow," was adopted or adopted by some other person or persons, later to become known to the world as the tune which accompanies the declaration that it is a considerable distance to Tipperary. The following conversation then took place between the Justice and Miss LILLY:

"Mr. Justice GORR—Are you a member of the bar?"  
"Lawyer LILLY—Yes, your Honor."

"Mr. Justice GORR—Then you should remove your hat, like all other lawyers."

Is not this a new order of things and one which the champions of equal rights will hail as a step further?

The custom of men to bare their heads in court was copied, manifestly, from the deprecation of the churchgoer, the expression of respect. In the Christian church it is a custom not of gradual or local adaptation, but a universal compliance with the command of PAUL to the Corinthians:

"Every man praying or prophesying, having his head covered, dishonoreth his head."

"But every woman that prayeth or prophesieth with her head uncovered dishonoreth her head; for that is even all one as if she were shaven."

PAUL's words made the rule for women, and the common belief that women wear their hats in church lest their hair be distracted by the glory of their hair is the product of fancy.

It is not reported that Miss LILLY took an exception; rather, she removed her hat in all good humor. Perhaps she was glad that equality strides on, PAUL or DO PAUL.

There is plenty of time between now and the next meeting of the American Bar Association for the preparation of a scholarly paper on this important subject.

**The Right Sort of Woman.**  
To every American mother who didn't raise her boy to be a soldier we commend consideration of the patriotic attitude and cheery words of ADA CLARK of Jamaica, L. I., several weeks ago. Mrs. CLARK is the wife of the naval turret captain in command of the gun crew on the steamship Silverbell, whose accurate firing sent an attacking submarine to the bottom.

"It wasn't any more than I expected of him," said Mrs. CLARK. "My husband has been in the navy since he was 17 and he is now 30. His enlistment expires next November, but he won't retire. I wouldn't let him if he wanted to. I only wish I could go and fight with him."

This is the true and traditional spirit of the women of America, as shown in the Revolution and in the civil war on both sides. We believe it exists to-day throughout the length and breadth of the land; but it has not been adequately expressed.

On the other hand, some of the women who do talk about the services of their husbands, brothers, sons and other male relatives express a most discreditable reluctance to have them endanger their lives by entering the army or navy. Women who are attracted by the excitement associated with much of the Red Cross work will attend the meetings regularly and labor unremittingly in the good cause; while at the same time many of them almost wall at the possibility that some of their men folks may be called to the colors. They want the country defended against German aggression and domination; but they want somebody else to defend it.

This manifestation of lack of pa-

triotism is most untimely, coming as it does at the very moment when women are insistently demanding that the right of suffrage shall be bestowed upon them because their capacity to exercise the powers of government is equal to that possessed by men.

If they are not equally patriotic, they are not equally fit to vote. Believing, as we do, that only a very small minority of American women want to coddle the men of their families in safety while others do the fighting, we would urge the majority of wives and mothers and sisters to speak out, whenever occasion offers, in favor of a cordial response to the call of their country on the part of all young men qualified for military service. Few incentives to patriotic action are more effective than the appeal or the approval of women.

The case of Mrs. CLARK of Jamaica was welcome evidence that women of the good old kind still exist. When her husband comes home she is going to have a reunion, not of a lot of war fearing women, but "a real fighting men's reunion" of all the relatives who are in the service.

This is the type of woman that makes our country worth fighting for.

**Economy in Oil.**  
What Mr. A. C. BENFORD, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, had to say about America's oil supply at the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Atlantic City simply reinforced what he said some time ago respecting the need for economy in the use of gasoline.

Although we are using 18,000,000 more barrels of crude oil yearly than we produce, a stored supply of over 164,000,000 barrels insures the meeting of every probable demand for five years to come. Mr. BENFORD observes that "while the occasion is not one for alarm, it is one for taking intelligent measures toward adequate production of what we need."

Only a limited number of persons can drill for oil or grubstake others in the enterprise of drilling. But any one anywhere can begin to-day the work of how to obtain the utmost usefulness out of a gallon of gasoline.

Why not call them tentatively CROWDER'S CROWD?

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce reports that 40 per cent. of all the automobiles sold last year were sold to farmers. This fact was not referred to in the farmers' Non-partisan League Congress at Minneapolis, where certain Senators of the United States devoted all their oratorical talent to assuring the farmer that he was being exploited and robbed for the profit of the grasping and plutocratic East.

Liebi' Vaterland magst ruhig sein, no matter what Congress does about German language newspapers.

Newark has discovered in a text book used in its high schools this gem of Kultur:

"Germany is great because of the Bismarck blood and iron formula."

The ease with which the German propaganda has made its way into our schools makes us wonder that they let American children time to study uninspired things like reading and arithmetic.

A safe deposit box was found to hold nothing but a rubber band. If it had contained an automobile tire no one would wonder.

Speaking of conservation, will Mr. Hoover kindly tell New Yorkers how to conserve their tempers when they think of fifteen cent milk?

A standard loaf is good, but a standard slice would be better.

**HOTEL PRICES.**  
A Patron Staggered by Mashed Potatoes at Eighty Cents.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: The interesting and enlightening article that THE SUN printed last Sunday, advising the public to eat more potatoes, would perhaps have more effect if steps were taken to insure potatoes being bought at a price commensurate with their worth and a reasonable profit.

At a New York hotel I was charged eighty cents for a portion of mashed potatoes consisting of three tablespoonfuls. I remember that when Mr. Hoover was advising the public of our patriotic Hotel Men's Association got considerable publicity in their endeavor to reduce unnecessarily large portions. The portions have been reduced and the prices advanced.

The average American's dislike for a scene is perhaps responsible for the fact that I did not make a vociferous protest.

J. B. KIRKMAN,  
New York, September 19.

**A DOG DYING.**  
Perhaps His Master Was Not a Worse Man for Being By Than.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: I pity the man who has never experienced and responded to the love of a faithful dog.

I know of one man, at least, who was not ashamed of his tears over the death of a loyal dog whose fast glazing eyes were fixed to the end upon his master's face and whose last spark of falling vitality expended itself in his effort to lick that master's hand.

EDWARD S. FIELD,  
New York, September 20.

**Patriotic Indian Boys.**  
From the Carleton Place.  
Thirty-five of the boys who were here last year have joined the army or navy.

## THE SULPHUR PRIMER.

The Commandant at Frankford Presents His Side of the Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: An article in yesterday's SUN headed "Bad Primers Up to Chiefs of Ordnance" has been brought to my attention. I also heard before a committee of Congress I stated that when it came to my knowledge that a large quantity of primers were rejected I did not take drastic action to procure a new primer because of the opposition of "our people" to such a change. When I referred to "our people" I referred to the heads of the departments engaged in the manufacture of small arms ammunition at this arsenal. I did not take drastic action until the supply of accepted primers had become exhausted, which occurred about a week or ten days later, when obviously no other course was open.

Even after purchasing 35,000,000 of primers I was obliged to let our people conduct experiments in manufacturing limited lots of the sulphur primer in order that they might demonstrate to my satisfaction that they could make it in quantity. They failed to do so. When it was decided to use the new formula the foreman of the mixing shop resigned and the young women employed in the primer shop also declined to use the new mixture because it was not as safe to handle as the former mixture. I also noticed that after purchasing the first advanced lot of the new mixture one or more mistakes with it were promptly brought to my attention.

It must not be overlooked that the sulphur primer has, with the exception of sporadic cases of scoring, given good results. A defective primer is not manufactured at this arsenal, and naturally our people believed in it. While I have not believed in a sulphur primer for some time I am nevertheless not an expert in the manufacture of small arms ammunition. The executive head of an establishment employing 5,000 hands and having on its books at the close of the fiscal year over thirty millions of business cannot be an expert on any line of manufacture conducted at such an establishment.

That the sulphur primer is far from being defective, and that it has many friends to-day, is attested by the fact that one of the leading manufacturers of small arms ammunition manufactured for one of the allied Governments 320,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, using the sulphur primer, and reports that it has given general satisfaction.

The fact that the sulphur primer is a manufacturing business realizes that a violent change cannot be made in manufacture without securing the cooperation of the employees engaged in that line of work. When the change was made from the manufacture of wrought iron to steel in England it was really done out by the old and experienced hands and to train new ones before steel could be manufactured successfully.

I would like you, therefore, to give this letter the same prominence as you gave the communication from your correspondent, which was evidently misinterpreted by the action of my hearing before the committee.

GEORGE M. MONTGOMERY,  
Colonel, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.,  
Frankford Arsenal, September 19.

## MOSQUITO ZEPPELINERS.

Would English Dragonflies Destroy the Pests That Plague Us?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Mosquito extermination commissions in counties and municipalities of New Jersey and New York have gone to considerable expense and effort each year. Noticeable decrease in mosquitoes has been attained, but a surplus flock in a neighboring county where no prevention is exercised is apt to send a delegation to the county where they have adopted all sorts of methods to keep them out.

In my rambles through fields and marshes and especially with an interpretation of the Great South Bay, Long Island, I have noticed certain areas practically void of mosquitoes, but unusual for the number of dragonflies in the immediate vicinity. I recollect having read at one time that the late Dr. A. S. Mearns, U. S. A., observed mosquitoes at Fort Snelling, Minn., appearing in vast swarms which were soon followed by large numbers of dragonflies, that preyed on the mosquitoes and eliminated them from the vicinity. At the time a prize was offered for the best essay on the artificial multiplication of dragonflies.

The confederate Trade Journal of New York City in its number for September 19 quotes the prices named by retail dealers in Philadelphia for domestic sizes at \$3.75 to \$9 for 2,240 pounds; pea coal, \$7.75 to \$8, which affords them a greater profit than New York dealers obtain.

New York consumes about 12,000,000 tons a year and it